

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office adjoining Terman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jan2 w&t-wly

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
Feb26 w&t-wly

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
Jan13 w&t-wly

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
Feb22 w&t-wly

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of the Sixth
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan1 w&t-wly

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec11 w&t-wly

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Dec2 w&t-wly

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
Apr7 w&t-wly

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
May19 w&t-wly

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jan14 wly

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Apr7 w&t-wly

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
Nov15 wly

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner.
Sep1 w&t-wly

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sep6 w&t-wly

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South Side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
Fall work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
Office No. 10 FIT NO. SALE.
Oct6 w&t-wly

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Nov27 w&t-wly

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Shades,
Stair Linen,
Tassels,
Cordons,
Bands,
Shade Trimmings,
Crumble Cloths,
Green Balize.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.
Jan13 w&t-wly



T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 w&t-wly

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, AND
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOT.
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
mar22 w&t-wly

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
corner of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. KEENON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.
mar22 w&t-wly

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
Aug2 w&t-wly

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
Jan5 ly

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATING
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Struc-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity, and from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEMINAL DEBILITY.
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful ad-
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIL-
DLY AGED and OLD MEN troubled with DEBIL-
ITY and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health,
as MISCARIAGE would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 34,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
Aug10 w&t-wly

RENEW HATS—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hats.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar29 w&t-wly

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military,
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
Apr24 w&t-wly

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
april9 w&t-wly

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
ser29 w&t-wly

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-
lasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
Oct6 w&t-wly

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
Ralph C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. Apr19 w&t-wly

DRUGS AND APOTHECARIES.
J. G. KEENON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.
mar22 w&t-wly

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at low prices.
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 10th, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8.00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July25 w&t-wly

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
late fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen-
berger, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
Jan11 w&t-wly L. STREIFF

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPKINS, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the central organs in the "Tremont
MEDICAL INSTITUTE," has a large experience in
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the rest of the system, Maternal
Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatocoele, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sent for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 155, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 wly

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio, T. M.
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
Feb28 w&t-wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.
Every article which has a large and increasing sale
is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is
concerned.
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—If you see the following testimony:
"I have used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative, from May 29, 1860,
W. R. MESWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive."
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the Hair of the bald and grey to its
original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.
Respectfully, yours,
S. S. SIZEL, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK.
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look
with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely impossible to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
effective and gentlest, and yet it is the most
powerful and speedy of all the remedies for skin
diseases. It is sold by all the Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.
If you wish to try a Bottle,
write to W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Jan18 w&t-wly

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. I will repair guns, shotguns, and on-
sight, and on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order
with neatness and dispatch.
If you desire to see a list of G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.,
G. W. MILLER.
mar22 w&t-wly

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
Apr13 w&t-wly

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug store.
Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soap, Tooth Paste, Tooth
Powder, etc., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Boot purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fancy Soaps.
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at low prices.
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
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To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
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Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8.00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July25 w&t-wly

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
late fire to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen-
berger, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
Jan11 w&t-wly L. STREIFF

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOPKINS, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the central organs in the "Tremont
MEDICAL INSTITUTE," has a large experience in
institute published a work on the treatment of all
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Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emissions, Spermatocoele, &c., causing Impotency
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Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
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Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 155, Boston,
Mass.
mar22 wly

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio, T. M.
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
Feb28 w&t-wly

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Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
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five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike.
B. C. SNEDAKER.
Feb28 w&t-wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS.
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of Cost.
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
S. BARKER & CO.
J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH HATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
mar21 4t

F. G. REUTTER,
Tailor and Renovator.
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renova-
tion line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All work is a fair trial and a share of patronage.
Charges low.
Jan5 w&t-wly

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE.....\$2.00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2.25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
m330 t-w&w3t

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.
Expenses per Session.....\$60.00
Board, including fuel and lights..... 15.00
Tuition in primary class..... 15.00
Tuition in middle and senior classes..... 20.00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in
water colors, each..... 10.00
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,
each..... 5.00
Music on Piano..... 5.00
Use of instrument for practice..... 25.00
Washing..... 5.00
Stationery..... 25.00
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-
sence.
For further information address the Principal.
Jan21 w&t-wly

POWELL'S
RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to
he town or country.
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloon,
No. 101 Main street, between Third and Fourth
streets. My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be
found anywhere.
H. K. POWELL.
Sep6 w&t-wly

HARDIN'S
GALLERY OF ART.
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned re-
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he
can produce those who favor him with their pa-
tronage.
Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,
and on moderate terms.
If he invites those who wish to get their like-
ness taken, to call and see specimens of his work.
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.
Apr14 w&t-wly W. H. HARDIN.

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at My. Vernon,
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAM-
BERLAIN, he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured.
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAM-
BERLAIN, he is about 36 years old; weighs about 160
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
but little.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Aaron, of Giles county, Va.
W. M. PAYNE, Jailor, Rockcastle co. Ky.
Dec27 w&t-wly

WANTED.
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners
in Music and Latin. Address
R. C. W.,
Juheau, Wisconsin.
Aug8 w&t-wly

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort
desiring to secure a supply
of fine clear ice for the season,
are requested to call at the
Confectionery of Gray & Todd, where they can be
supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering
my ice on Monday, May 6th, and continue throughout
the season. My terms are cash—and will not be de-
parted from.
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be
supplied from my residence.
mar2 w&t-wly
Commonwealth copy. SAN. GOINS.

ICE! ICE!!
ALL citizens of Frankfort
desiring to secure a supply
of fine clear ice for the season,
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Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be
supplied from my residence.
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Commonwealth copy. SAN. GOINS.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Time and History.

We have given the members of this Legislature the benefit of these columns in spreading their acts fairly before the public; and we have done so without encumbering the record with needless commentary. Whether, in so doing, we have done them a kindness, or otherwise, is a question not necessary to be discussed. The fact is equally the same. Their acts have gone into history, and nothing can take their acts out of the category of historical facts.

Future occasions may arise on which we may critically analyze the proceedings of this present General Assembly. And whether we ever attempt it or not, history will make it her care to enshrine them in her chronicles. We refrain, therefore, from saying more at present, than that, in our opinion, some of those proceedings have been rash, harsh, and unwarranted by the Constitution. They have misinterpreted the sentiment and feelings of the people and this will be developed by time—and at no distant day—or else we are greatly deceived. The people desired to preserve the State in the attitude of peace, neutrality, and mediation. It was in that view that the members of the Legislature were elected. They have attempted, by their legislation, to plunge the State and her people into war in behalf of one of the belligerents, regardless of her and their peace and neutrality. Let time and history show whether the people will sanction their action.

[For the Yeoman.]

In the early history of Kentucky personal prowess and good management in contending with the savages, brought men into notice, and their preference was for their merits alone. In the war of 1812, history tells us, began that system of party appointments, which gradually brought down the holding of offices, civil or military, to the members of a few families. The life tenure adopted by our Constitution gave to these families such ascendancy in all the honors of the State, the feeling soon displayed itself that office belonged of right to these favored few.

Kentuckians love this thing of having all the offices appropriated to four or five families, for a great many years; but ultimately becoming tired of it, got up the convention that made the present constitution, which gave the election to the people of all the important offices. Yet this, it seems, cannot destroy, or has not destroyed, the supposed claim of a few to every office of profit and trust.

Kentucky, the proud old Commonwealth, has been reduced in the material for military men to a very low ebb. She has in her borders, according to legislative indication, but one man capable or worthy of commanding her troops in the field, particularly when they get as many as will make a brigade; though she has more material for regimental officers than men to fill the rank and file.

Good gracious, me! how must our Brigadier-General feel—for he is a man of sense—to see displayed towards himself such truckling as has been exhibited. If he had all the contracts to let, and the regimental offices to fill, he could not have commanded more respect, confidence, and deference to his military acquirements, which consisted practically, we believe, in being in the battle of Buena Vista, and behaving gallantly as the aid of General Taylor. We did hear a learned member of the Legislature, as we took him to be, say to a gentleman who inquired why all the fuss about keeping the troops under command of the Brigadier, that he could not have seen much service, having only been in the battle of Buena Vista? Why, sir, was he not also Consul to Liverpool? This took us, and we said: Young America, don't despair perhaps you can yet be made a Consul to the Feejee Islands, which will give you such military training as will, in some future wars, not of the roses, but between the skunks and polecats—Black Republicanism and secessionism—will make us a corporal at least, until which happy consummation we will be a peace man.

We stood yesterday and looked at the Indiana troops pass through our streets. Had they been going to fight a foreign enemy with which we were at war, Young America would have taken off his cap, whirled it about his head, and been for cutting up generally. But the fact is, all the time it was ringing in our ears, Lincoln, Seward, and Chase could have prevented this thing, had they just urged their partisans in the Peace Conference at Washington to accept the proposition Kentucky presented, which was less than the slave States had a right to demand, as said by our Legislature, then there would have been no occasion for such a scene in our streets.

We say to you Young Americas of Kentucky, stand "from under." Keep out of this fight. For when the belligerents shall have exhausted each other, and the simple-minded people who are to be taxed out of their breeches to pay the expenses, open their eyes to how they have been bamboozled, you may come in at the back gate and get something to do from the remnant of beef contractors and horse contractors that may be left. You will be privileged to drive mules, any way, particularly their Uncle Sam will have laying over on hands at dead expense.

In looking at these troops, and remembering also that we have been reading about Polk, Buckner, Zollicoffer, Sherman, Thomas, Nelson, Bramlette, &c., &c., we could but think what would those men who asked Lincoln to let them recruit men and put them at Camp Robinson to carry war into East Tennessee, now give if they had never had anything to do with disturbing Kentucky in her neutrality. We would not be in the clothes of those men, if their names shall be found out, for the best command in the gift of the President of the United States, or Military Board of Kentucky, or Governor Magoffin, the head of Kentucky's army and navy.

Yes, there is a history about that thing that will, when the war has been transferred from Virginia to Kentucky, and the latter has been ruined in her pastures and her fields—her best young men lie buried in their soldier graves that—will bring the curses of the women and children down upon their heads. They deserve the execration of all right-minded people.

No doubt they feel now that they are getting much more than they bargained for when they got up Dick Robinson. Pitch in, most brave Colonels, Generals, &c., and beat back the invaders you invited by your action, to come in. If you get killed, your places will be filled by
YOUNG AMERICA.

A New Move in Ashtabula.

"We can not think of any thing more appropriate than to circulate the following memorial for signatures through the congregations:
"To the President of the United States:
"The undersigned, citizens of Ashtabula county, believing slavery to be the great cause of our national calamities, earnestly desire that it may be immediately abolished by Presidential proclamation, under the war power.

"The objection that such a memorial should go to Congress is a mistake. The war power with which the Constitution clothes the President gives him entire control of the subject, and full power to emancipate every slave, as a means of closing the war. Let the President know that public sentiment would sustain such an act, and he will have something to fortify him against the whining of cowardly politicians."

The above we take from the Ashtabula Sentinel, the representative of the radical Republican sentiment of the State. Let Democrats who propose to disorganize the old National Democratic party look and learn where we will land, if they succeed.

Columbus Statesman.

When a Battle May be Expected in Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says:

The public must not be impatient for the clashing of the two great armies now approaching each other in the centre of the State. The best information from Lexington is to the effect that General Price will make his stand at that city with the main body of his army, and perhaps choose as his vantage ground the very intrenchments which were so gallantly and successfully defended by Col. Mulligan.

To reach him, therefore, and give him decisive battle, even within ten days time, will require extraordinary exertion on the part of General Fremont. He has forwarded to Jefferson City an immense quantity of army baggage, including artillery and ammunition, the transportation of which will be comparatively easy and rapid by railroad to Sedalia, but the movement of which across the country by wagons will necessarily be difficult and slow. If the enemy, therefore, should not advance and give battle at some point south of Lexington, we must not look for any important results short of the latter part of next week.

Freedom of the Press.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper in Illinois, having been taken to task by the Springfield (Illinois) Journal for its strictures upon the President and Cabinet, thus responds:

The Journal can't understand how we should venture to differ from the National Administration, without intending to jeopardize the loyal cause and break down the Government. It evidently thinks that we ought to endorse and applaud what we deem to be not only wrong in principle, but dangerous to the cause of the country we love. We have never learned that theory, either as journalists or patriots. We believe that he who labors to change a fatal policy, either through the Executive, or Congress, or the people, occupies a higher and nobler position than he who applauds everything that comes from a Cabinet Council or a President, without pausing to judge whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. Such independence should seem scandalous to the State Journal does not surprise us, however.

It having been announced in Philadelphia, on Friday, that applications for work would be received at the new Government Clothing Department, foot of Chestnut street, the place was literally besieged by women and girls. At one time there were at least five thousand females around the building. So great was the crowd that several persons fainted.

A COSTLY ARMY.—It is said that each recruit to the regular army of the United States costs a bounty of about \$100. In order to get the 25,000 new recruits, it will cost the Government \$2,500,000 extra, to say nothing of their regular pay and incidental expenses. If it costs only \$2,500,000 to raise that standing army, can any of our Union friends tell how much it will cost to keep them up?

HON. JOSEPH HOLT AND THE SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR.—A few weeks ago a concerted attempt was made by the radical portion of the Republican party to drive the Hon. Simon Cameron from his place as Secretary of War. The press denounced him in the bitterest terms as corrupt and inefficient, and at the same time extolled the Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, as the proper man for the place. Petitions were gotten up in an unprecedented manner to the President, asking him to remove Cameron and appoint Mr. Holt. All this outside pressure the President steadily resisted, and kept his Cabinet entire. We have noticed lately a cessation of this warfare upon Cameron, and of this eulogy of Mr. Holt. The Chicago Post thus explains the reason:

"Ten days ago the same honest Jo. Holt, in the fullness of his patriotism, wrote a letter to the President, condemning a portion of General Fremont's proclamation, and from that time to the present all mention of Jo. Holt—honest, patriotic, and incorruptible Jo. Holt—for a seat in the Cabinet has ceased! Not one of his extravagant admirers would now like to have him in the Government."

"TRAITOR!"—Our citizens were somewhat excited on Thursday morning last, at seeing this ugly word plainly and conspicuously branded on the doors, windows, and other places of the residences and business houses of many of the leading Southern Rights men and women of this place. The act, we are happy to say, was condemned by all parties, and the young men engaged in this outrageous business soon becoming ashamed of the deed, promptly made what reparation was in their power to those injured in feeling or property. We hope the perpetrators have learned a lesson that will be a service to them in after days. By particular request, we withhold their names.—Paris Flag.

REMARKABLE FLOOD.—So rapid a rise in the river as we have had at this place within the last three days is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On Saturday night, between 10 o'clock and daylight, it rose twenty feet clear water. On Sunday and Monday it rose about twelve feet more, and to-day it is still rising. A number of houses have floated down, and the river is full of drift.

Mayville Eagle, Oct. 2d.

Speech of Mr. Grover in the Senate of Kentucky, October 1, 1861.

The amendment of Mr. Grover to the "bill to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly" being under consideration.

Mr. GROVER said: He had offered the amendment for the purpose of giving construction to the bill. The Senator from Louisville (Mr. Speed), in response to a question propounded by the Senator from Owen, had proposed the bill a construction satisfactory and legitimate. But the Senator from Shelby (Mr. Whitaker), and the Senator from Mason (Mr. Marshall), had placed the measure on other and quite different grounds; and if the construction of the two latter Senators was correct, then it was the intention of the framers of the bill to give to the two Speakers of the two Houses the absolute power to convene the Legislature *ad libitum*, although the Constitution had expressly confided to the Governor the power to "convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions"—article 3d, section 13th, of State Constitution.

But it was argued by these Senators, that events might transpire making it necessary to convene the General Assembly in the interval, and the Governor—being allied in sympathy with the Confederate States—might, and probably would, fail to issue his proclamation. "They had not represented the wishes of the people," and the Senator from Mason denounced him as a *perfidious traitor*, unworthy the trust reposed in him; and urged the passage of the bill, for the reason that it would strip the Governor of one of his constitutional functions, and bestow it on those who could be trusted by the people.

Mr. Grover said the proposition was to take from the Governor a constitutional power, and vest it in the two Speakers of the two Houses; and, as though they might fail to carry out the behests of party—a result, in his judgment, not much to be feared—it was provided "that in their absence, two members of the Senate and three of the House might act."

Thus was the state to have, in place of a constitutional Executive—a *brave of Governors*—and in case of their failure or refusal to act, a *strolling company of five*. Would it be better, to confer on these the pardoning power, so that in times like these, when men are arrested for thinking treason, upon conviction, a Governor could be at hand in the precinct to exercise executive clemency?

A distinguished Senator but yesterday asserted on this floor, "that Executive vetoes must cease;" "that the people would be much longer submit;" and in case of a persistence, the Governor would hear from those who *are not to be trifled with*. A distinguished member of the other house, because the Governor had thought proper, in the exercise of a high constitutional prerogative, to veto a *little resolution* which that member had offered in an editorial in his own political newspaper, announced the next morning that when the war began in Kentucky, the Governor should be the first one shot; that Kentucky would tolerate no *Clabs, Jacksons*. And now the Senator from Mason, a man venerable for his age and experience, and who, in the exercise of the Constitution, proposes to strip the Executive of a constitutional right, because "the *perfidious traitor*" cannot be trusted by the party in power. Sir, what is meant by all this? Does it signify despotism? And, if need be, by violence?

Has it come to this, that the Executive of a sovereign State, for the exercise of a great constitutional prerogative; for claiming during a reign of terror—before which the French revolution paled—before which the French revolution paled—the right of a man and being such, to break the storm of popular prejudice and passion, by the exercise of constitutional functions, is to be thus indirectly shorn of his power by a direct violation of the Constitution, and taunted, derided, scoffed at afterwards? We are in the midst of startling events! The pillars of the government are fast crumbling to earth, and grave Senators are to be found at such a time, who, instead of upholding the frame work of constitutional liberty, are with impudence, aiding in the unholy purpose of razing it to the dust. Even standing in this Senate Chamber, day after day, while an armed soldier is almost within hearing of the Capital, and protected behind the masked batteries of the Senate, hurling at the Executive of the State their little shot of grape and canister, and occasionally throwing into his camp "a stink-pot."

It is unbecoming the dignity of the Senate to trifle away time in assailing a man whom the Legislature dare not arraign in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

If he has failed in the discharge of duty, the Constitution provides a remedy. Let the dominant party, numbering three to one in the lower house, prefer articles of impeachment, and let the Senate, with its majority almost unanimous, try him upon those articles; you, with all your power and a right good will, dare not enter upon such an inquiry.

He said he had no objection to speak for the Governor. But from his known patriotism, his sterling integrity, his untarnished honor, he assumed to see he courted the closest scrutiny into his official conduct. Had the counsels of the Governor prevailed, had the Legislature carried out the policy which he had recommended, that of an honest neutrality, urging the removal of the Federal and Confederate troops, the iron heel of war would not now be upon us, but peace, rather, with all its attendant blessings.

The Legislature choose to take another course. Civil war is the result. Because the Governor, from the first, and persistently, has opposed the involvement of the State in all the horrors of a bloody revolution; because he is not sufficiently supple to change his political opinions as frequently as certain members of a political party, he has been assailed on this floor with all the rancor of party malevolence. Yet the Governor still survives. He is still the Chief Magistrate of the State, and will continue till the expiration of his term. Hunted as he has been by the hounds of party, not only in, but out of the State, there he stands—proud, self-poised, reliant—his hand fixed firmly upon the helm of State—his eye upon the pole star. Thus he stands, like a gallant stag at bay—shielded from the fangs of his pursuers by the invulnerable shield of the Constitution. There he stands, like the chief of the aboriginal tribe, who, when taken prisoner by the *Christian white man* and bound to the stake for torture, exclaimed, as the piners and the burning faggots were about to be applied to his naked flesh, with an heroic fortitude,

Begin ye tormentors, your threats are in vain; the son of Ananah will never complain.

Mr. RUSSELL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: "It is reported that Mr. Russell is so much offended by Mr. Seward's State memorandum that he will not remain much longer in the country. He perceives that he is esteemed unpopular here, and does not care much longer to tarry in our midst. Such is the current rumor of the day. The English Minister, it is said, sympathizes very strongly with Russell, and declares that he has been insulted by the Secretary of State."

Begin ye tormentors, your threats are in vain; the son of Ananah will never complain.

REMARKABLE FLOOD.—So rapid a rise in the river as we have had at this place within the last three days is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On Saturday night, between 10 o'clock and daylight, it rose twenty feet clear water. On Sunday and Monday it rose about twelve feet more, and to-day it is still rising. A number of houses have floated down, and the river is full of drift.

[From the Paris Flag.]

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held its annual session in this city, commencing on last Wednesday, and closing last evening. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh presiding, and T. F. Vanmeter Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed at the close of the session:
1. That this Conference, duly appreciating the Christian courtesies of the several pastors and congregations of the city, who have placed their pulpits and churches at our service during the session, would hereby most gratefully express our sense of their kindness.
2. That we especially recognize with gratitude our obligation to the officers and congregation who control and occupy the Reform Church for the use of it, during the present session of our Annual Conference.
3. That we do hereby publicly express our sense of the kindness of the citizens of Paris, in the welcome we have received to their homes, and the generous hospitality with which we have been entertained.
4. That copies of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to the editors of this place for insertion in the columns of their papers, and to the pastors of the several churches, to be read publicly from their pulpits.

Appointments of the Kentucky Conference.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—J. C. Harrison, P. E. Lexington, 1st charge—Robert Hiner. Lexington, 2d charge—Stephen Noland. Frankfort—W. McD. Abbott. Versailles and Georgetown—W. F. T. Spruill. Nicholasville—Clark Polley. Paris and North Middleton—W. C. Dandy, also agent Education Fund. Jessamine and Woodford—W. T. Benton. Winchester and Mt. Zion—Joseph Rand. Mt. Sterling—H. C. Northcutt. Vienna—H. W. Abbott. Louisville—W. H. Parker. Salem and Mt. Vernon—J. C. Hardy, Sup. Oxford—D. W. Axline.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—J. G. Bruce, P. E. Harrodsburg—G. W. Merritt. Danville—J. R. Eads. Perryville and White Church—T. J. Dodd. Perryville Circuit—Anselm Minor. Maxwell—W. C. Campbell. Lancaster and Stanford—B. M. Messick. Lancaster Circuit—E. M. Cole. Richmond and Providence—Duke Slaven. Madison—F. T. Johns. Great Oach—D. W. Johns. Somerset—Joshua Taylor. Pulaski—John L. Gratz. Shelby—P. E. Kavanaugh.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—L. G. Hicks, P. E. Shelbyville—Dan. Stevenson, J. H. Van Pelt, Sup. Shelby Circuit—J. J. Johnston. Simpsonville—G. L. Gould. Taylorsville—J. C. Minor. Bloomfield—J. W. Cunningham. Leverage—T. J. Godbey. Bedford—G. W. Crambaugh. Carrollton—Jed. Foster. Newcastle—W. H. Winter, S. S. Deering, Sup. Lockport—J. A. Humphrey. Lawrenceburg—G. W. Miller. Anderson Miss.—To be supplied. COVINGTON DISTRICT.—W. B. Kavanaugh, P. E. Covington—E. P. Buckner. Lexington—David Walk. Newport—H. J. Perry. Alexandria—Orson Long. Falmouth—Paul H. Hoffman. Oldville—R. Lancaster. Millersburg—T. P. C. Shelman. Carlisle—T. F. Vanmeter. Cynthia—W. J. Snively. Warsaw—J. H. Brooking. Crittenden—T. Rankin. Burlington—J. Strother. Owensboro—D. McCasland. Eagle Creek—J. P. Grinstead. Pleasant Ridge—W. L. Furniss. L. D. Huston, Ed. Home Circle and S. S. Visitor.

G. S. Savage, Principal Millersburg Female College. MATSVILLE DISTRICT.—S. L. Robertson, P. E. Maysville—H. P. Walker. Minerva—Milton Pyles. Washington and Germantown—J. M. Johnson. Mt. Olive—Milton Mann. Shannon and Sardis—B. F. Sedgwick. Flemingsburg—S. X. Hall. Poplar Plains & Hillsboro—L. D. Parker. Fox Creek—J. W. Fitch. Orangeburg—E. Johnson. Lewis—J. S. Cox. Clarksville—J. W. Zimmerman. Tilton—W. B. Power. Owensboro—G. W. Smith. Shaysburg and Bethel—J. C. C. Thompson.

J. S. Bayless, Chaplain to Col. Marshall's Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. IRVING DISTRICT.—W. W. Chamberlin, P. E. Irvine—L. B. Pierrall. Morehead—J. T. Smith. Morgan—To be supplied. Prestonsburg—To be supplied. Pikeville—R. Brass. Stanton—To be supplied. JACKSON.—To be supplied. BARBOURVILLE DISTRICT.—E. Botner, P. E. Barbourville and Manchester—Jas. Randall. London.—To be supplied. Mt. Vernon.—To be supplied. Williamsburg.—To be supplied. Yellow Creek.—To be supplied. Booneville and Prater.—To be supplied. Whitesburg.—To be supplied.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—It has already been announced that of the eighteen State prisoners arrested in company with James B. Clay and confined in this city, fourteen were released on Tuesday evening, after having taken the oath of allegiance. Mr. Clay having given bond for his appearance at the January term of the United States Court. Fifteen additional prisoners, charged with aiding the rebellion, were sent forward over the Jeffersonville railroad yesterday morning, their final destination being Fort Lafayette. Their names are Wm. Gamble, W. E. Karney, Wm. Wright, Lewis Holsclaw, Griffith, F. M. Crow, Thurlow McDowell, Jos. Back, Roberts, Woolridge, McPeet, F. H. Cloyston, Priestly, and Edward Payne. There are yet remaining in prison in this city fifteen State prisoners, whose cases will be submitted to the United States Court at as early a day as possible.—Lou Journal, 3d.

TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—As this is the proper season for putting up this excellent vegetable for winter use, I offer the housewife the following recipe, which may be relied on:
Gather a peck of ripe tomatoes, scald them and take off the skin. Cut them up and put them in a bell metal kettle and stew them until they boil; let them boil about five minutes. Have ready jars which have just been immersed in boiling water; pour in the tomatoes and cork immediately. Have ready a small pan of melted resin and pour over the cork carefully until it is covered. The resin should have in it lard to the proportion of a tablespoonful to a half pound; set the fruit in a dark cool place. Jars are much better than cans, on account of the poisonous properties of the tin.

MRS. McMURDY'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Will re-open on Wednesday, September 4.

Terms, per year.....\$45
tuition, per week.....\$10
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th

Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden has been appointed Brigadier-General by the U. S. Government. We announce his appointment with great pleasure. He is among the truest, noblest, and best of the martial spirits of the nation. He combines all the qualities of a military leader in an eminent degree. He is cool, prudent, cautious, and wise, and yet, when occasion demands it, as daring and impetuous as a cat. We earnestly hope that Brigadier-General Crittenden's sphere of duty will be at present in Kentucky, for our old State cannot well spare the services of her chivalric son in this crisis of her destinies.

Scratches on Horses.—Having seen in your valuable paper some remarks in regard to scratches on horses, I would say there is only one remedy, and that is to keep the castors on the inside of their legs soft by an application of soft grease, and peeling them off. If this is done, my word for it the horse will never be troubled with them; and with those effected the application of this simple remedy will effect a sure cure.—E. MINER, in New England Farmer.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:
An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.
§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation for the raising of volunteers, to the effect that he is hereby authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.
§ 2. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Commonwealth as the Governor shall appoint; and when so mustered into service, shall be directed, and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 3. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.
§ 4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters, scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 5. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.
§ 6. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 7. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 8. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 34th article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.
§ 9. That the troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 10. This act to be of force from its passage.
§ 11. This act to be passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said act above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
By JAS. W. TATE, Secy of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
Sign of the Eagle.
janet 1-wtf

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
jan 17 w&t-wtf

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,
Merchant Tailors,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and our terms as LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.
jan23 if

Look at This.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.
W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

Beautifully Clear!
Pure and White!
WHAT?
Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's
Celebrated Female Pills.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing harmful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Latel. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents,
oct16 w&t-wly

S. BARKER.
J. E. MIDDLETON.
S. BARKER & CO.,
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the largest and best variety of fashionable fall and dry Goods ever brought to this market, comprising in part of 300,000 yards new style print, at 6-14, 8, and 10c, per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flannel, all wool Flannel in every color jeans, Linseys, Domestic, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish Linen, &c., &c. Also, some of the latest styles of ladies' walking and traveling Dress Goods, plain and fancy Silks; also just received a large auction lot of French Merinos, a large line of broche and wool Cloths, Mantles, &c.; also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear; Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace, and Damask Curtain Goods.
Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
S. BARKER & Co.
Sept8-w&t

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, Ky., August 31st, 1861, a negro woman, named JANE, said to belong to Wright Smith, of East Tennessee; is about twenty or twenty-one years old; copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet high; weight about 125 pounds.
ALSO:
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, Ky., a negro man, named JOHN, said to belong to Samuel Landrum, of Hickman county, Ky.; is about forty-five years old; five feet high; of black color; weighs about 150 pounds.
J. A. LATER, Jailor
Of Livingston county.
sep27 wtf

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUNN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer having sold his interest in said firm to W. Kaltenbrunn, who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the business of the late firm.
J. H. BAYER,
W. KALTENBRUNN.
FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.—aug3 1-w&t

MALE SCHOOL.
D. G. VENABLE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the FIRST Session on the 4th Monday in August. Notice of the place will be given in due time.
In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms:
English branches, per session of 20 weeks.....\$12 00
Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.....18 00
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The Rebel Camp in Owen County, Ky.—Correspondence Between General Anderson and Humphrey Marshall.

The following correspondence relative to the rebel camp in Owen County, which camp has attracted much attention in this vicinity, has been handed us for publication. It will be seen that Humphrey Marshall, in reply to the kind and conciliatory letter by General Anderson, returned a very saucy and insolent reply, seeking to justify his action, and that liberal offers to him is completely thrown away. We presume Humphrey will soon join Breckinridge in Virginia, if he is not taken by the United States authorities.—*Cm. Eng.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Thursday, Sept. 24, 1861.

Hon. Judge James Payor. Understanding that a camp of persons with arms in their hands, has been formed at Liberty, Owen County, Kentucky, whose presence is causing much uneasiness in that part of the State, and anxious to prevent mischief and perhaps the shedding of blood, I do hereby authorize and urge you to appeal to the misguided persons there assembled, and call upon them to disperse and return to their homes as quiet and peaceable citizens, and to assure them, in my name, if they do so that no action shall be taken against them for their present illegal proceedings.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Brigadier General, U. S. A. Commanding.

GHENT, Sept. 25, 1861.
Colonel H. Marshall.

DEAR SIR: I met with General Anderson yesterday at Louisville. He handed me the enclosed letter with a request that I would carry out his suggestions. I determined to visit you at Liberty, and this morning, with Major Thomas L. Butler, left Carrollton for that purpose. But before reaching this place we were informed that you were not at Liberty, and that we could not reach you so as to enable me to go home to-night, which is necessary for me to do. I had heard that you and others were apprehensive that you might be arrested, and supposing, perhaps, that your present proceedings were intended only to prevent the arrest of yourselves and friends. If this supposition is true, I am authorized by General Anderson, in addition to what is contained in the enclosed letter, to say that no arrests will be made or attempted, of yourself or any one connected in this enterprise with you, on account of any act or acts heretofore committed, provided your camp is broken up. I may be acting officiously, but permit me to assure you that I am doing this only on the supposition as above suggested, and for the high respect and affection which I have for many persons engaged with you, and if this letter does no good I hope it will do no harm, and that you will see nothing on my part but good and kind intentions.

I send this by Mr. R. Ellis, and you will please acknowledge its receipt, and relieve me by saying, if true, that you look upon what I am doing in this matter at least with feelings of kindness.

Remember me to such persons as are with you, and who may wish to hear from me.

Respectfully,
JAMES PRYOR.

LUSBY'S MILL, OWEN COUNTY, KY.,
September 26, 1861.

HON. JAMES PRYOR.—Dear Sir: I had the honor to receive last evening, through Mr. Robert Ellis, of Carroll county, your letter of the 25th, inclosing a note to you from General Robert Anderson, dated at his headquarters at Louisville on the 24th instant.

General Anderson evidently labors under a total misconception of this whole affair, and has been misled, doubtless, by the sensational paragraphs of a press which seems bent upon mischief, or by the lying reports of evil-disposed persons, who desire to set in motion collisions of arms, in which they will never be participants. General Anderson treats this assemblage of men in Owen, "with arms in their hands," as an unlawful proceeding. I can not so regard it.

If they have no unlawful object in view, the men of Kentucky have a constitutional right to assemble with arms in their hands, to bear them in their own defense, and to protect them, so as to acquire efficiency as a military body in the use of arms. His memory must be treacherous indeed who does not recollect that this right was insisted upon as a basis of holding Camp Dick Robinson together, before Mr. Lincoln avowed the fact that they were called together under his auspices, "at the urgent solicitation of eminent Union men of this State." If General Anderson may establish camps in Kentucky, so may I, and we others. If we may not, he is master and we are subjugated. It is time this matter should be ascertained by the people of this State. I hold that the people may form military organizations—may meet to drill—and should be efficiently organized to protect themselves in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, and to protect their families from insult and violence. If this right has been wrested from them with the rest, they are no longer free; if they submit to it, they do not desire freedom.

I assure you and General Anderson that this assemblage of men with arms in their hands, contemplated no raid upon any town or upon anybody. I have heard with profound astonishment and regret, the rumor that I contemplated a descent upon the capital, or upon the homesteads of Union men who might fall within the range of my power. I assure you nothing could be more false or preposterous; for if I had ten thousand men assembled, every Union man in the county, or elsewhere, might sleep in perfect security, that I would not molest him or his, but, on the contrary, would protect him in the enjoyment of all those rights which are his birthright as well as mine.

It is bad men, my dear sir, who desire to convulse society, who spread these reports; men who would precipitate the shock of arms and civil strife, that they may find opportunities for self-aggrandizement, amid the turmoil they excite. I saw a paragraph stating that I was at New Liberty, surrounded by eight hundred secessionists to prevent my arrest, when I pledge my honor that I have not with me any one but my son, a youth of twenty-one years, who accompanied me from home. You never saw a crowd more peaceable, or less inclined to disturb others, than this which has been assembled here for a few days past, and if they have any illegal purposes in view I am not aware of it, or a participant in it. You may be aware that in public speeches I have counseled the Southern Rights men of Kentucky to adopt in their neighborhood and community a military organization as the only political organization suited to the times. I have advised them to form companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions, to elect their officers, and to drill in the school of the soldier, company and battalion, until they render themselves efficient as a body of soldiers. I have advised them to bring together their rifles, and to rifle them to uniform caliber of about fifty to the pound, to ascertain their range and the distance at which they will be accurate and effective weapons, and when thus armed and drilled to stand united for the protection and preservation of their constitutional rights. I have said that whenever the constitutional rights of the humblest man in their ranks were successfully invaded, my advice would be to resist the power which assailed those rights. These were my honest opinions, and I avowed

them. They are my opinions now, and I repeat them. Men have rights which are above the forms of government, but in our Constitution they are expressly chartered, and if they can be successfully assailed, it will be because the people who have them will have failed in their duty to themselves.

You and General Anderson both rest under a misapprehension as to my position here. I hold no military commission; I command no military force; I am not encamped with any body of men. I have consented simply to turn my people to the drill, and for that purpose to form a camp. I will encamp with them and instruct them for such length of time as may be mutually convenient. If the people—alarmed for their security by a course of legislation which drifts the State into a combination in which Kentucky is made the vanguard of active force bearing upon the Southern people, and which our legislative masters seek to render efficient by bills of penalties—desire to collect together and to organize for the protection of their constitutional right, and of their persons from violence and wrong, I have consented to command any camp they will thus form, provided it be attended by such numbers as to be able to protect itself if properly directed. But I have uniformly made it a condition precedent to the acceptance of such a position that the camp organization should not be used to the injury of the enjoyment of its rights, nor violate the laws of the land. You will also observe that I have done nothing nor proposed anything, which, in a land governed by law, should subject me to any inconvenience. I left my residence only because I was apprehensive of an arrest, and I was so, only because I was informed the business of arresting gentlemen who belonged to the Southern Rights party had been commenced, and that my name was certainly inclosed in warrants already in an officer's hands. Conscious that I had done nothing to justify such proceedings, my resolution was at once taken not to submit to it if I could evade or successfully resist it. I heard that Charles S. Morehead was arrested, and had been carried beyond the State. This was evidence to me that the same wanton and gross violations which have characterized the actions of Mr. Lincoln's administration in other places, were being attempted in Kentucky, and my mind was made up that I would protect myself and family as best I could.

I have done nothing, meditated nothing against the will or the interests of Kentucky, and I cannot realize the fact that had men been permitted to hunt me like a wolf, lest I should disturb the condition to which they seek to consign their fellow-men. All that I can say is, that I am an advocate of the rights of the people, and shall never, while life lasts, permit me to surrender them. If for this I am to be sacrificed, the silence of my grave will be preferable to the air they breathe who will survive me.

Kindly and sincerely your friend,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

The Right Sort of Religion.

We were religious that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner table is late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the thrasher and door mat—keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant; amuses the children as well as instructs them; wins as well as governs; projects the hymn into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hours like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom and the glory of the ripening fruit. We want a religion that bears heavily, not on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," but on the exceeding sinfulness of lying and stealing, a religion that banishes small measures from the counter, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicle from chocolate, butter from bread, and vinegar from wine, water from milk cans, and buttons from the contribution box. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wine than the vineyards ever produced bottles, and more barrels of Genesee flour than all the wheat fields of New York for twenty years.

Resolution in relation to absent members of General Assembly. Adopted.

And then the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message from the House announced the passage of various bills, and its concurrence and disagreement in others.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill appropriating money.

The Senate received the above from the House, which had refused to concur in the Senate's amendment.

The Senate insisted on its amendment.

Resolution of committee appointed to visit Harrodsburg.

The House rejected the substitute of the Senate, and sent in a substitute of their own, as follows:

Resolved, That the arrest of Messrs. Silvertooth, Ewing, and Irvan, members of this General Assembly, was illegal, and is disapproved; but it is not intended hereby to impugn the motives of the persons who made said arrest.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment—yeas 6, nays 16.

Mr. GRIER, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that it was the duty of the State Treasurer to keep the State House and public property in order, the two chambers occupied by the Senate and House excepted, and that there was no doubt but that he would do all that he ought to do in the line of his duty. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Speaker announced that he appointed Messrs. Robinson and Speed as a Committee on Banks.

Mr. SPEED offered a joint resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks, during the recess, investigate and report upon the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville.

The rules were suspended that the resolution might be considered.

Mr. SPEED stated that the Bank of Kentucky had agreed to advance its quota (\$750,000), and that the Bank of Louisville was unwilling to advance more than \$200,000, which was far short of its quota. He said that the Bank was either unable to do so or under the management of the enemies of the country, and in either case that the affairs of the same should be investigated.

[It is proper to state that the gentlemen conferring with the Bank of Louisville, declined to accept the amount proffered.]

The resolution was then adopted as follows: yeas 23, nays 0.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Washington co. Passed.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 3d, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Baptist church.

The Senate was opened as usual, and the journal of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from Senator JOHNSON, with a statement of the expenses incurred by him whilst on the business of the State.

The same was referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. SPEED, GLENN, and M. P. MARSHALL.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHILES, from the Committee on Finance, reported a House bill for the benefit of W. P. Ellis, of Knox county. Passed.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported an act for the benefit of Thos. J. Jackson, executor for Beckley Jackson, deceased. Passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the benefit of Alfred Smith. Discharged.

A bill for the benefit of John P. Frederick. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Millwood. Passed.

An act for the appropriation of money. Amended by allowing T. F. MARSHALL and W. B. READ \$11 each, expenses incurred in the service of the State.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to allow the Assistant Clerks of the Senate and House \$10 per diem. Adopted.

Various other unimportant amendments were offered.

And then the bill being read the third time, was put on its passage, and resulted as follows—yeas 21, nays 1.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a resolution, that the Committee on Sinking Fund report whether the present value of stocks is displayed on the money loaned by the Commissioners of Sinking Fund; and whether any of the creditors of the fund are now in the Confederate Army, or in open sympathy therewith, and whether any of the creditors aforesaid have made transfers of their property in Kentucky, preparatory to leaving the State, and whether any effort is being made to collect the money borrowed from this fund; and whether any additional legislation is necessary to secure said fund, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. PRALL, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported sundry resolutions in opposition to the direct tax, and asked that they might be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Adopted.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a resolution to the effect, that the Committee on Public Offices be instructed to report at the adjourned session whether any State officers is displaying, and if so, whether, in their official relations with the public records of the State, any injury can be done by them, and whether they hold their offices under acts of legislation, which can be repealed, or under the Constitution; and if the latter, whether their salaries can be reduced; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. BUSH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to make inquiries concerning whose duty it may be to keep the Capitol in a cleanly and healthy condition, with instructions to report this evening at 4 o'clock; which was adopted.

HOUSE BILLS RESUMED.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

Resolution in relation to absent members of General Assembly. Adopted.

And then the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message from the House announced the passage of various bills, and its concurrence and disagreement in others.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill appropriating money.

The Senate received the above from the House, which had refused to concur in the Senate's amendment.

The Senate insisted on its amendment.

Resolution of committee appointed to visit Harrodsburg.

The House rejected the substitute of the Senate, and sent in a substitute of their own, as follows:

Resolved, That the arrest of Messrs. Silvertooth, Ewing, and Irvan, members of this General Assembly, was illegal, and is disapproved; but it is not intended hereby to impugn the motives of the persons who made said arrest.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment—yeas 6, nays 16.

Mr. GRIER, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that it was the duty of the State Treasurer to keep the State House and public property in order, the two chambers occupied by the Senate and House excepted, and that there was no doubt but that he would do all that he ought to do in the line of his duty. Adopted.

The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock to-night.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Speaker announced that he appointed Messrs. Robinson and Speed as a Committee on Banks.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Baptist church.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. TURNER offered a resolution, looking to the relief of Jerry W. South, Keeper of the Penitentiary, in view of the present crisis upon the country.

Ordered, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary, with instructions to report to this House at 4 o'clock P. M., this day.

Mr. POINDEXTER moved a resolution, requesting the Governor to furnish this House with the names of the Visiting Committee to the Penitentiary, and their reports to him. Adopted.

Mr. RANKIN was excused from service on the committee to inquire into the official delinquencies of Elijah Nuttall, and Mr. BUSH appointed in his place.

Mr. BURNS was also excused from service on the same committee, and Mr. EDMUNDS appointed in his place.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH had leave to report, from a Select Committee, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resolutions from the Senate relating to the arrest of Messrs. Silvertooth, Ewing, and Irvan, members of this General Assembly.

[The resolution says that arrested gentlemen were arrested for plausible cause, and no censures should attach to the officers making the arrest.]

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON had read a communication from several citizens of Mercer county, to Messrs. Barbee and Cloyd. [The communication states: "On Sunday, the 22d, about noon, five secession members from Frankfort, passed through this place (Harrodsburg), inquiring at the hotel, 'how far have our troops got up the railroad?' "On consultation, a number of Union men thought it best for the Home Guards to detain these gentlemen until it should be ascertained whether writs for their arrest were actually out or not." Under these circumstances, we think the arrest was not only excusable, but justifiable. Mr. J. D. Hardin, one of the signers to this communication, says: "Although I have signed the above, I must say, that if the Representatives arrested here made speeches against the Government, and left without leave, great injustice was done the camp here, by a resolution passed condemning their action."]

Mr. HUSTON moved to substitute the report of the committee who visited Harrodsburg, for the Senate resolutions. Withdrawn.

An elaborate and animated discussion ensued.

Mr. HUSTON moved a resolution, by way of a substitute, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the arrest of Geo. W. Ewing, Geo. W. Silvertooth, and Jno. L. Irvan, members of this General Assembly, was illegal, and is disapproved; but it is not intended hereby to impugn the motives of the persons making said arrests.

The main question was ordered, which being upon the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. HUSTON, the yeas and nays were called, resulting in the adoption of the amendment.

The question then being upon the adoption of the Senate resolutions as amended, the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, Blue, Burnam, J. W. Campbell, Carr, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Cooper, Curtis, Edmunds, Elliott, England, Gardner, Gibson, Griffith, Hampton, Hays, Hendrix, Huston, Ireland, John, Johnson, Maxey, May, Meers, Miller, Murphy, Owings, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ricketts, Shanklin, M. Smith, Taylor, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, W. C. Anderson, Ash, Beaman, W. P. Boone, Burns, Bush, Calvert, Chandler, Gabbert, Garriotti, Harney, Jacob, Kennedy, Lindsey, Rayner, G. Clay Smith, Spauld, T. F. South, Wolfe—29.

So the resolutions were concurred in.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill were discussed and decided upon.

The House then took a recess until 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

Various proceedings were had upon matters of local interest, exclusively.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

The resolution adopted by the House this morning, in relation to the arrest of members of this General Assembly, returned from the Senate with their disagreement thereto. The whole subject was laid on the table for the present.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BURNAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Printer transmit by mail to the members of this House, the unfinished sheets of the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives, as soon as they may be printed. Adopted.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. B. R. YOUNG, from the Committee on the Penitentiary, had leave to report a bill for the benefit of J. W. South.

[Authorizes a loan of \$5,000 to J. W. South for one year, the Treasurer and Military Board to approve the solvency of the sureties.]

Mr. HUSTON proposed to amend the bill, by providing that the Treasurer shall approve the bond, instead of the Treasurer and resident member of the Military Board.

The amendment was adopted.

Upon the question of the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting, yeas 38, nays 21.

The SPEAKER, having some doubt as to whether the Constitution does not require 51 votes to make an appropriation or create a debt, upon an examination of the Constitution, decided that the bill was rejected.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks, during the recess, investigate and report upon the condition and management of the Bank of Louisville.

Mr. BUSH moved an amendment, adding all the banks of the State.

[The discussion developed the fact that the Bank of Louisville refused to loan money to the Military Board, except upon such terms as the said board could not accept.]

Upon the adoption of the amendment, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting in the rejection of the amendment.

The resolution was then adopted.

During the discussion, Mr. BUSH read from the Auditor's report, that the State of Kentucky owned in the Bank of Louisville 400 shares of stock, and in all other banks, 21,899 shares.

Messrs. WOLFE and W. C. ANDERSON were added to the Committee on Banks.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. HUSTON moved the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a committee of three, one from the Senate and two from the House, be appointed to arrange with the Government of the United States the indebtedness of this State, incurred in defense and to aid in suppressing rebellion, and for that purpose shall confer with the proper authorities of the United States Government, and that they report their action to the General Assembly.

[The committee had the consideration of the resolution postponed for the present.]

Mr. HUSTON moved a resolution that the

General Assembly take a recess until the Wednesday first after the fourth Monday in November, 1861, and when the General Assembly adjourned on the 4th day of October, at 12 o'clock, M., the adjournment shall be until the Wednesday aforesaid.

Ordered that when the House adjourns to-night, it adjourns to meet at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. E. LLOYD offered a resolution directing the Public Printer to send by mail to the members of this House their quota of the acts and resolutions in relation to the present war. Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly

injoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of the citizens of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not be available at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will be as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command

